a million of dollars. Our horses, too, seemed so feel that something had been achieved, and showed such a fresh spirit that we loosened the reins and let them gallop to their heart's content over the green meadows. The mountains were now behind us, and the Moorish eastle of Gauein erested a peak blue with the distance. Over hills covered with broom and heather in blossom, and through hollows grown with oleander. arbutus and the mastic shrub, we rode to the cork-wood forests of San Roque, the sporting-ground of Gibraltar officers. The barking of ground of Gibraltar officers. dogs, the eracking of whips, and now and then a distant halloo, announced that a hunt was in progress, and soon we came upon a company of thirty or forty horsemen, in caps, white gloves and knee boots, scattered along the crest of a hill. I had no desire to stop and witness the sport, for the Mediterranean now lay before me, d the huge gray moss of "The Rock "loomed

At San Roque, which occupies the summit of conical hill about half-way between Gibraltar and Algeeiras, the landlord left us, and immediately started on his return. Having now exed the ragged bridle-paths of Ronda for a smooth carriage-road, José and I dashed on at full gallop, to the end of our journey. We were both bespattered with mud from head to were both bespattered with mud from near the foot, and our jackets and sombreros had lost someshing of their spruce air. We met a great many ruddy, cleanly-shaven Englishmen, who reined up on one side to let us pass, with a look of wonder at our Andalusian impudence. Nothing diverted José more than to see one of these Englishmen rising in his stirrups, as he went by in a trot. "Look, look, Señor!" he exclaimed;
"did you ever see the like?" and then broke
into a fresh explosion of laughter. Passing the Spanish Lines, which stretch across the neck of the sandy little peninsula, connecting Gibraltar with the main land, we rode under the terrible which snarl at Spain from this side of the Rock. Rowafter row of enormous guns bristle the walls, or look out from the galleries bewn in thesides of inaccessible cliffs. An artificial most is ent along the base of the Rock, but a simple bridge-road leads into the fortress and town. After giving up my passport I was allowed to en-ter, José having already obtained a permit from the Spanish authorities.

And now a word as to traveling in Spain,

which is not attended with half the difficultie and annoyances I had been led to expect. My experience, of course, is limited to the provinees of Andalusia, but my route included some of the roughest roads and most dangerous robber-districts in the Peninsula. The people with whom I came in contact were invariably friendly and obliging, and I was dealt with much more nextly than I should have been in Italy. With every disposition to serve you, there is nothing like servility among the Spaniards. The native dignity which characterizes their demean or, prepossessed me very strongly in their fa-vor. There is but one dialect of courtesy, and the muleteers and common peasants address each other with the same grave respect as the Done and Grandees. My own guide was a mo-

del of good breeding.

I had little trouble either with passport-offisers or custom-houses. My passport, in fact, precaution to have it vised in all the large cities. In Seville and Malaga it was signed by the American Consuls without the usual fee of 2-almost the only instances which have come to my observation. The regulations of the American Consular System, which gives the Consuls no salary, but permits them, instead, to get their pay out of travellers, is a disgrace to our Government. It amounts, in effect, to a direct tax ontravel, and falls heavily on the hundreds of young men of limited means, who an-nually visit Europe for the purpose of completing their course of education. Every American citizen who travels in Italy pays a passport tax of \$10. In all the ports of the Mediterraof \$10. In all the ports of the nean there is an American Vice-Consul, who does not even get the postage paid on his despatch-es, and to whom the advent of a traveler is of course a welcome sight. Misled by a false no-tion of economy, our Government is fast becoming proverbial for its meanness. If those of our own cicizens who represent us abroad only worked as they are paid, and if the foreigners who act as Vice Consels without pay did not derive some petty trading advantages from their position, we should be almost without protec-

I heard some absurd stories, while in London of Americans having narrowly escaped death in Spain, on account of the excitement in regard to Cuba. One person, according to his own stoie catast claring himself an Englishman. I did not put the slightest faith in these accounts, and determined to learn whether there was any enmity toward us, by frequently announcing myself at American, in conversing with Spaniards. The Cuban difficulties were alluded to but once, and and then without the slightest animosity. The speaker, an ultra-royalist, predicted the estabshment of monarchy in the United States, and

I retorted by predicting a republic in Spain.
Ford's Handbook of Spain, published by
Murray, is very correct in its descriptions and
historical allusions, but rather deficient in practical information. The author is a confirmed John Bull, and there is searcely a page in the book that does not contain some unnecessary fling at the French. This rampant patriotism however, and a certain degree of pedantry, will be readily pardoned, on account of the great accuracy of the work.

ASIA MINOR.

ZAHLEE, SYRIA, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1832. I am on my way back from Damasous, and baving a leisure hour, I write you from this place. All this part of the country is, at present, greatly disturbed on account of the revolt of the Druses. The Government has sent a large number of troops to Damascus and scattered them in several villages in Lebanon and to the east of Damsseus. But as yet they have done uitle. A regiment of four thousand marched against a village of the Druses, situated south-east of Damsseus. but were repulsed with the loss of a few men and two gune. Three days ago a skirmish took place to the west of Damascus; and yesterday a large body of Druses attacked a company of Government troops close by where we are now encomped, and an irregular fight ed from 3, P. M., till midnight, when each party withdrew, the Turks having lost eight men and th Druses four. A large number were wounded on both sides. We met in one of the passes of Anti-Lebanon an express going to Damascus for a fresh supply of troops. In all directions we hear of "rumors of war" and expected fights; but this, I believe, is the nearest abattle of anything which has occurred in the country

There is a great dissatisfaction everywhere felt at the eucy of the Government, and the various tribes are fast relapsing into the wild and warlike, and ban-dit attitude of former years—before the thorough work of Ibrahim Pashaw, acting under orders from Mehemet All. The Druses took umbrage at the conscription made two years ago. Many of the Bedouiss have cined with them, and also a large number of Turkish deserters, who prefer the risks of a guerrilla war to rable recompense bestowed by their Government. Thus strengthened the revolt has become a formidable affair, and is daily becoming more so. Un-less some more positive and and efficient means are adopted to subdue the turbulent spirit that is already nted. Syria will be lost to Turkey, and lanse int all the savageness of former years. In fact, the au-thority of the Sultan is of little moment even now. Travelers are considered more safe without than with a military escort, let them go in what direction they may. In going from place to place the goodwill of the local authority-of the schekh-is indispensable, and plasters are more mighty than firmans to secure that. Half the schekhs cannot read the latter, and would lough at it if they could; but the power of money none ies. A hard-looking schekh offered to take us to Palmyra for £40 a piece. Exorbitant as it was, forty s would not have taken us ten leagues from the city in that direction.

We have se far met with no hindrance, except we have been compelled to go from one place to another by roundabout roads-paths-they have no roads in all the land. For example, the direct road from Damascus to Jerusalem, by Tiberius, is impassable; so is that from Damascus to Beirut. No Frank traveler has been molested except where Bedouins wander. They are indireriminate brigands. We manage to keep clear of them by going three days round the disturbed country.

We have just been to visit the ruin of "Nebhr Anger," and the ancient walls of a town of the same name near by. Nothing important remains of either. At the fountsin, there are extensive foundations of a temple, and traces of a street leading thence to the town. The walls of the latter are similar to those of Bealbec, but more ruined. Some light is reflected upon history by pretty well ascertained fact that this is the site of the ancient CHALCHIS mentioned by Josephus. There is a large fountsin twenty minutes north of Nebhr Anger, near which are also the foundations of an extensive temple. The fountain is called "Nebhr Shemdy," (Spring of our Sun.) A large stream of pure water gushes out at the foot of Anti-Lebanon, and flows off in a deep river through the beautiful plain of El Bukhr. The ancients had a great reverence for fountains, as their sacred buildings near them indicate. The moderns generally turn them to a better account, though here they flow unheeded in their undiminished abundance and purity, the people, from their appearance, forgetting their ablutions, and using them only to turn small awkward mills, and an ill-managed irrigation.

I have not time for description, and so close by say ing to my friends, we are safe, and bidding themwhichever political party may have triumphed in your recent election, be thankful for a good Government,

and bonor it well. Sidon, 26.—We have returned safe through Druse country. On our way we passed over the field of the fight alluded to above, and saw the blood of the slain and wounded still staining the ground. We also met several companies of troops concentrating at Zahlee. Hence we infer there is no prospect of settling the difficulties in dispute. The movements of the Gov ernment are too tardy and irregular to produce terror. and their policy too niggardly to command respect. The final result will not soon be learned without an entire change of policy. W. s. B.

Havana papers received by the Cherokee, dates to the 25th of December from Porto Rico, brought to that port by the Spanish mail steamship.

23th of December from Porto Rico, brought to that port by the Spanish mail steamship.

In several parts o the Island the small pox, which appears to be raging with unexampled violence throughout the whole West India group, was carrying off large numbers of the inhabitants. The Botein Mercantil of Sa Juan de Porto Rico, of the 25th, says that "the mortality has diminished considerably: at the Military Hospital, the entries have diminished, and the number of discharges has increased." Dun Jose Bahamende, commander of the cavalry and Aid to the Captain-General, has failen a victim to the epidemic.

Letters from Ponce, of the 18th, state that many of the estates had begun grinding, and others were making active preparations to begin immediately. The writer adds:

adds:
"The rains this year have not been propitious, but the came is besutiful, and we have every reason to believe that we shall make more than an average crop."

N. O. Poarana.

Eulogy on Webster at New-Haven. BY HIRAM RETCHUM.

Delivered before the Faculty and Students of Yale College [Reported for The Tribune.]

New-Haven, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1852. HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., of New-York, having been invited to deliver the culogy on the late Mr. WERSTER, performed that service in the College Chapel last evening. The address, though of unusual length, was listened to the close and with unwearied attention by a large audience. The day being the anniversary of the birth of the departed statesman, ren dered the occasion peculiarly appropriate and interesting.

The speaker commenced by saying that, as he had been called to the performance of his present task on account of his known relations with Mr. Webster, he thence inferred that it was the desire of his suditors to learn something more of the character of the illustrious statesman than could be obtained from a casual knowledge of his public career. This natural desire he would endeavor to gratify, for he felt that all which new remained of Mr. Webster should be devoted to his country. Mr. Webster understood the nature and principle of our republican institutions better than any man among the living or the dead, and in this belief his friends have striven to elevate him to the highest pe-sition in the land. But they have failed, and nothing now remains but that we should use his example and his teachings for the benefit of the nation. His principles should be everywhere diffused, but nowhere is it of more importance that they should be implanted minds of the young men of a literary institution. To these the country looks for those who may supply the places of the great statesmen who have re

cently fallen; and being supplied by a kind Provi-dence with these, we need not despair of the Republic. Webster in the first place as a son and brother, and next as a husband, father, friend and pupil, from which he would pass to his public life. As a son, Mr. Webster was dutiful and affectionate; for his mother his affection was enthusiastic. Daniel Webster always re spected the authority of his parents. In one of his speeches he has testified to the strength of his strachment for his early home, when he says, "If ever I am ashamed of it, or feel not affection and veneration for him who reared and defended it, let my name and that of my posterity be blotted from the memory of man."

As a husband and father, he was kind, affectionate and earnest in the promotion of their interests. Mr. Web-ster, so far from being ashamed of his kindred, strove to elevate them to his own high level, and has given a touching evidence of his affection in the beautiful lan-guage with which he has dedicated the several volumes of his recently published works to his nearest relations. As a student in college, he was faithful to his duties prompt in his recitations and always displayed a thorough knowledge of the studies he pursued. He did not mingle much with his comrades who were often disposed to look down upon him as of humble origin, but in the few attachments which he formed be proved himself to be a sincere friend. So upright and orderly was he that one of his classmates has said that he would as soon have expected John Wheelock, the President of the College, to be engaged in disorderly conduct as Daniel Webster. He was a close student, was already distinguished for his powers as a speaker and a writer, and was considered by four lifths of his class to be deserving of the highest honors.

What fools, said he, once to a friend, must they be

who think that a man can be anything without study. He was accustomed to spare no labor in preparing for great occasions, and never put forth his propositions until they had been well weighed. The greater part of his labor in composition was performed before tak ing up a pen, that when he wrote, he in fact only copied. It is universally admitted that Daniel Webster was a man of extraordinary intellectual power. But mere intellect, how powerful soever it may be, merits no praise spart from the purposes to which it is devoted Great powers devoted to unworthy ends deserve the greater censure, but such were not the uses to which Webster devoted his surprising talents. His speeches and State papers are before the public, and on these an opinion may be readily formed, but of his more private sitions of talent he was unsurpassed. His conversation was so enriched with instructive matter and so adorned with striking imagery and picturesque description, that no listener ever grew weary, Daniel Webster was a New England man and was strongly attached to her peculiar principles and instituione. His speech at the celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims, shows what were his feelings in this pe ticular. It is a remarkable fact, and peculiar to Mr. Webster, that he could fasten the attention of his hearers closely upon the subject in hand, and completely withdraw it from every other. His power in this respect as compared with that of Henry Clay, is thus illustrat-When in the House of Representatives together, after Clay had made one of his noble efforts, the mean bers would express their admiration for him as a man and a petriet, but after Webster had spoken they thought of nothing but the subject discussed, and were impressed with the conviction his arguments were unanswerside. When a man heard Webster his mind was buckled to the subject, and he thought not of the apse of time. If the Pilgrim Fathers admired, encouraged and rewarded intellectual power—and such was their character—how sadly have their descendants de-

Posterity will be astonished that they permitted such s man as Webster, bone of their bone and flesh of their

fiesh, to pass from the stage of life at the age of three score and ten years, without having reached the high est political position attainable under the Constitution. But he did not labor to promote the interests of New-England exclusively, or even to a greater extent than those of the other parts of the country. His patriotism embraced the whole nation, and his motto was, one Country one Constitution, one Destine. His aid was never withheld from any who deserved it because they had not sprung from New-England. He admired, reverenced, and almost adored the Father of his Country. whose shillties, as displayed in the establishment of the Republic, he admired even more than his qualities as a general. His victories in overcoming the enemies of e Constitution, and in suppressing civil discord, were those which Webster especially delighted to contem-plate. It was his intention to write the history of Washington's Administration, and he had prepared to undertake the work as soon as the expiration of his official period should afford him leisure. The enemies of the Constitution have always found in Webster one who could refute their arguments, demolish their theo-ries and defeat their projects. The father of Webster was also a great admirer of Washington, under whom he served in the Revolutionary war. It was his de-light to narrate to his children the incidents of that struggle, and to repeat to them the praises of his much laved commander. He hated tyranny and loved lib erty, and these feelings he imparted to his children, upon the heart of Daniel Webster they fell as in a rich soil, and have brought forth abundant fruits. At both of the great crises which have threatened the safety of the Union, Mr. Webster boldly stood forth to avert the impending danger—to restore tranquillity. He encountered the doctrine that a State could at please ure declare void a law of the country, and settled the truth so firmly that it has since remained unquestioned. And when at a later period circumstances called for his interposition, he obeyed what he believed to be the call of duty, although it brought upon him a storm of in dignation, such as he had never before experienced. Nondid subsequent reflection lead him to change the sentiments which then obtained the sanction of conscience as well as judgment. The manner in which Webster was accustomed to address popular assemblies deserves to be especially noted. For these addresses be made as elaborate preparations as when he appeared before the Senate. He sought to instruct ther than to smuse the people, and to convey such truths as would serve for their guidance. Hence, John idams said of him, while he was making a tour through the Western States, that he was by these popular addresses accomplishing more good than any other man Mr. Webster was a great instructor He instructed his profession, he taught his fellow-cit zens their political rights and duties, and he taught also States and nations the laws which should govern them in their mutual intercourse. And through all these teachings there prevailed a high tone of morality As a debater it was said of him by Calhoun, that he always presented the argument of an opponent with irness, and sometimes even with greater force than had been done by its originator. Nor did Mr. Webster overlook the gender sex, but bonored them as he honored his mother, to whose early instructions he at tributed all the attainments which he ever made. No man knew better than he the obligations which Ameriesp liberty owed to those brave mothers and sisters who sent forth their loved ones to fight its battles and dangers and privations, desiring above all things else that they should acquit themselves as freemen. His speech to the ladies at Richmond manifests his sentients toward them, and might be studied with profit by every woman in the land. He treated the sex not as triflers, but as immortal beings, intrusted with high responsibilities and important duties. It is fortunate for mankind that the teachings of Webster are contained in a record made up under his own supervision. and which cannot be lost or altered. To the judgment of posterity he looked forward with

confidence, fully believing that it would do him justice Especially in the halls of every literary institution in his native land, should there be cherished to ward him a feeling of gratitude unsurpassed by any felt toward the living the dead. By unwearied study, added to extraordin ary telents, he has furnished to them unsurpassed models of eloquence, by which future generations also will be taught to think with clearness, and to express thoughts with force and energy. It is henor enough for any one, that Webster's language is his nativ tongue. And if we could imagine that at some distant anniversary it might be permitted to the worthles of ages past to meet together, and to appear in their proper forms, eager curiosity would first seek out Demo thenes, Cicero and Webster, before even Homer, Virgil or Milton themselves. But the claims of Webster to our gratitude rest also upon other grounds than these. As an officer in the executive department of government he displayed an ability which of itself, without further evidence, would piace him among the greatest men of his own or any ther age. His first aim was peace, which he ardently desired, for he was a man of peace. The next object with him was to make his country known, feared and honored among the nations of the earth. His ability in stood by those who were brought into official relation with him, and who thus became witnesses of his address and skill. It has even been thought by some that he here displayed to the best sdvantage his derful endowments. Our present high position among the powers of the earth is owing to no man more than to Daniel Webster. The doctrine that the people are capable of self-government, was embraced by him with-Nor was this faith without work for it was a living, active faith. Believing that the majority had the right to govern, he was custemed to appeal directly to the people whenever it was practicable, with clear argument and plain statement of the case. He opposed with all s power that fraud and intrigue which sought to make that appear to be the sentiment of the people which was not, and ever sought to keep clear those channels through which public opinion flows. He labored too, more than any other man, to make that opinion what is should be, by disseminating right principles, which he held to be the foundation of right action. Between State and State and nation and nation, not less than between individuals, he insisted on good faith and just lealing. As a lawyer, the superiority of Daniel Web ster is known and acknowledged. He did not enter upon the study until after mature reflection, especially asidering whether the profession was one in which he could conscientiously engage. Doubtless the study and practice of law, with the fact that he was placed under such a judiciary, and met such opponents as he did, made him the man that he was. Daniel Webster deserves to be remembered also as an agriculturist. To this subject he had given much attention, and had acquired a vast amount of knowledge with respect to it.

And now, my fellow-citizens, said the speaker, I cannot write what I am about to say, for should I attempt my tears would blot it out. There are those among you calling themselves Americans, who tell you the mind was daily debased by sensual indulgences—that mind which was always active except when relaxed in sleep-that mind which for the last thirty years has been working like a steam engine—that mind which in the very hour of death was clear as the sun when it sets without a cloud, and as luminous—that mind which, even in that dread hour, as if to show its superirity to the weakness of the body in the embrace of death, caused him to exclaim, in a voice firm and loud, I still live!" Yes, and thine enemies live also; and that country which thou hast served, and loved, and honored, will guard thy fame. Enjoy thy repose, illustrious immortal!

Eulogy on the Life and Character of Daniel

Webster.

Correspondence of The S. Y. Trabase.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuceday, Jan. 18, 1853.

The large saloon of the Musical Fund Hall was filled this afternoon by a large and intelligent unditence, to listen to Professor Wim H. Allen's calogy on the life and character of Hon. Daniel Webster.

The speaker in the commence of his carried to the carried

ence, to listen to Professor Wim. H. Allen's ealogy on the life and character of Hon. Daniel Webster.

The speaker, in the commencemens of his oration, alleded to the many great men who have quitted the world within a tew years, and ranked Mr. Webster among the foremest in the brilliant array. Mr. W., he said, was born about the close of the American Revolution, and came upon the stage of his just in time to take an active part in the important events about to transpire. The departed statesman had not lived to attain a very great age, but if great public services, and the important events of an active and untiring life, were reckoned, he had lived as long as the patriarchs of old.

Philadelphia, said the orator, is the first city in the Union in regard to its historical associations. The Hall of Independence, the first Congress, its great men and the great events which had transpired here have made our city the Mecca of the patriotic people throughout the Caion. It is peculiarly appropriate then that Philadelphia should commemorate the memory of the great Stateman who has so recently fallen, and who occupied so large a share of the affections of Philadelphians.

Professor Allen said that in no part of the United States, th the single exception of Boston, was Mr. Webster so the esterned as in Philadelphia. Her citizens always

much esteemed as in Philadelphia. Her citizens always hung upon his lips with breathless attention, and gazel into his deep black eyes with emotions of respect and esteem. But now that eleoquent voice is husbed, and those brilliant eyes are veiled in death. The great intellect has returned to the God who gave it.

Among the ancients it was usual upon the death of a public man, to hold an inquest upon his character, and it the verdict was favorable, an eulogy was pronounced upon him. In Mr. Webster's case the rendict was already rendered; compared with other great statesmen who have gone, Mr. Webster's name stood high. The people of his age have stamped him a great orator, a great statesman and a great man. What a verdict and what a jury. The decision will be handed down on the pages of history, and posterity will confirm the verdict the age has rendered.

The Professor arowed his inability to do justice to his east theme. He sketched in elequent leasurements The Professor arowed his inability to do justice to his great theme. He sketched in cloquent language the habits of the decessed Statesman; and pictured him in the Senate, the Department of State, at the Sar, on the fields of his farms, and on the seaside. We can add nothing to the character of the object of our meeting, but we can add one requiem to the general note of praise—one tear to those shed over his bier—one sprig of green on his grave, and one flower to the chaplet of his unfading memory.

The speaker said that great men were God's agents,

memory.

The speaker said that great men were God's agenta, designed by Him to do his great will; and scouted the idea that such mon were the result of more chance. They were evidently designed as the agents of their Creator. Humanity is not the football of accident.

The difficulty of organizing a government such as we live under, was referred to. The task of legislating to allay sectional prejudices, and to reconcile condicting interests, was onerous, and required great minds. Mr. Webster was brought up seemingly for this duty, and came upon the stage just at the time when the inducace of his mind and character was most needed.

There was something more than a single qualification needed in a Statesman in such a situation. A great Constitutional Law yet was required; a great comprehensive Statesman was needed; and a great orator was wented who would hold the key to patrootic sympathics. Danki Webster was such a man; he was a great min with a large bead and a large heart, and such a man as could be relied on by his fellow-citizens.

Such men do not spring full grown and in complete armour from the brain of Olympian Jove; they are slow of growth. An emergency will not put an idea into a man's head, but it will develope ideas if they are there.

Mr. Allen was listened to with marked attention

here.

Mr. Allen was listened to with marked attention

Mr. Allen was listened to with marked attention Mr. Allen was letened to wan throughout the whole of his eloquent address. The speaker sketched the career of Mr. Webster from his birth in an obscure part of New Hampshire; spoke of his having distinguished himself in the country school-bouse, in college, at the bar, in the Senate, and in the various high stations he was called upon to fill.

A large frame building, situated at the corner schuylkill, Second and Vinests, called the "Log skin," was destroyed by fire this morning. Christian lens, who occupied the building, loses \$600—his all.

The work of an incendiary.

No traces yet of the murderer of Joseph Rink. The whole affair is velled in the deepest mystery, which it is probable never will be elucidated, unless by a death bed confession of the heartless perpetrator of A well known leather manufacturer of this

y has fulled for over \$100,000.
This morning, the young man Clemson, who

This morning, the young man Clemson, who was brought from the Gsp in Lancaster Co., on Friday last, had a hearing before the Commissioner.

A witness testified that he resides in Philadelphia, but saw Clemson at the Gsp in Lancaster Co., two or three times, the last time during the past week, and had some conversation with him. He wanted to sell witness some conversation with him. He wanted to sell witness some conversation with him. He wanted to sell witness some conversation with him. He wanted to sell witness some conversation with him. He wanted to sell witness some gold sell pieces. Witness had not the money to buy them, then, but had bought some gold and \$10 bills on the Merchant's Bank, of Norwich, Coan, from Fred Ter. The coin produced were obtained from Fred Terr. The coin produced were obtained from Farr. Cleuson and Poter Hall were prosent with Tarr at the time purchase was made. Witness gave \$5 for \$50 of the spurious coin, and \$5 for \$50 of the notes. Cleuson, Tarr and Hall were in company together. Clemson, Tarr and Hall were in company together.

After this purchase from Tarr, Clemson and Hall called
witness assic, and asked him to buy from them. The itness underwent a long cross-examination. F.
rewster appeared for the plaintiff. District Attors
hereed for the United States. The defendant was h

83 000 to snswer.
This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Tarr had a hearing, on the same charge, and was held in \$3,000 to The Jury in the case of Alexander Sterrett,

charged with forging counterfeit coin of the United States, found him guilty last night. The weather to-day is lovely, bright and clear as a maiden's eye.

We cut the following synopsis of the Report on Births, Marriages and Deaths in Massachu

Report on Births, Marriages and Deaths in Massachusetts from The Boston Atlas:

It appears from the tenth annual report of the births, marriages, and deaths in this Commonwealth, just made to the Legislature, that the number of births during the year was 28,851, and of marriages 11,956. The number of deaths was 18,934. During the three years past, the annual average of births, marriages, and deaths to the population, was respectively one birth in 36, one marriage in 102, and one death in 58. During the same period, the proportion of males to females has been 103 of the former to 180 of the latter. According to the last ceatennial census, there were in Boston 22,143 children of native, and 12,132 of foreign parentage. Of the births and marriages in Boston during the past three years, the foreign are nearly two to one over the native. During the year, eight females of fourteen, and about forty of fifteen years, have become wives. The youngest couple were each stateen only. In Boston, one male of aine-teen married a female of twenty-eight, and in Worcester.

were each sixteen only. In Boston, one nisle of ameteen married a female of twenty-eight, and in Worcester County a lad of seventeen married a female with Month of the State of the County and the seventeen married a female with Month of the State of th

NAVAL .- The U. S. brig Perry, Commander R. S. Page, sailed from Port Prays on the 3d December, on a cruse to Monrovia and the leeward coast. The U. S. stoamers Princeton and Alleghany, at the Gosport Yard, are having their fues, which are dat, ac-cording to laberwood's plan, taken out, to make room

r cylindrical ones. The Figate Constellation, which has been laid up in

ordinary at Gosport, during the last eight years, has been cut down to the water's edge, and preparations are making to haul her up on the ways. It is in contemplation to razee the Constellation: when, it is believed, she will every way equal the Macedonian, (a frigate of the same class, lately razeed,) now one of the finest ships in the Navy.

eame class, lately raceed,) now one of the finest ships in the Navy.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Germantown, Commodore Lavaiette, and Dale, Commander Lardner, were at Port Praya, Dec. 4.

The U. S. sloop-of-war John Adams, Commander Barron, was to sall from Port Praya on the 6th December for Goree, Gambia, and a cruise down the coast.

The U. S. schr. Morris, Lieut. Com'g H. S. Stillwagon, for Texas, bound on a surveying cruise, salled from New York Jan. 11.

ork Jan. 11. United States squadron, consisting of the Susque-Flymouth, Seratoga, and storeship Supply, were g Kong 28th September, all stationed about the a Estuary, awaiting orders, it is supposed, to pro-

ceed to Japan.

A letter from Geneva, of Nov. 15, states that the U. S. A setter from Geneva, of Nov. 15, states that the U. S. covette St. Louis, Capt. Ingraham, was crutsing among the western ports of the Moditerraneam.

The U. S. trigate Cumberland, the flag ship of Com. S. H. Stringham, Capt. L. M. Goldsborough, was at Genea on the 34th November.

The U. S. steam frigate San Jacinto, Capt. Thomas Crabbe, was at Cenoa 34th November.

Mr. Wm. Glover, joiner, Newcastle, fixed a piatoi in his room so that any person entering would be shot. This be did became the room had been entered in his absence, and contrary to his wish. Knowing the trick him-self, he could so open the door as to occusion an discharge. It se happened, however, that he one day was unsuccessful in his attempt, and shot himself in the legs. Still, howev-er, he persisted in his killy, to call it by no harsher name, and, last week, he again discharged the pistol, and was killed.

In Stark Co., Ohio, 404 licenses for marriage in 1852; over 3: years and under 28, 144 males and 116 females. The average age of the bachelors was 25-5th years and the maids 21; years. Between bachelors and maids there were 552 marriages; widowers and whows, 15; bachelors and widows, 7; widowers and maids, 30.

Last week there died in Boston the following ancient females, viz: Jane Hall, 89; Ann Fagan, 76; Mary Trull, 80; Isabella Greenough, 78; Ellen Keepe, 80; Elizabeth Howe, 84.

10; Eduaced Howe, m.
LP The Transcript is the name of a new paper published at Jordan, N. Y., by Nathan Burrill, formerly of The Shancateles Democrat—neutral in politica. A new Free Soil paper has just been

started at the capital of Wisconsin. They are springing up all round, remarks The Elyria (Ohio) Independent Democrat. 13" A new paper has been recently started at Naples N.Y., called The Naples Weekly Journal—R. Denten, publisher. It is neutral in politics.

INTERESTING LEGAL DECISION-The Neutrali-INTERESTING LEGAL DECISION—In Neutrality Laws of the United States.—Some of the gentry who are burning to extend the area of freedom by fillibutering against powers with whom we have treaties of amity and friendship, will be taken shack somewhat with the decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the case of certain American citizens against Col Thomas J. Chambers, of Texas. While Texas was contenting the latter of the Content of th J. Chambers, of Texas, White Texas was contenting against Mexico, but before her independence had been acknowledged by our Government, the defendant, Chembers, desiring to carry on the revolutionary cause, sold large tracts of land to the plaintiffs—sitle to which he covenanted to make at any time when called upon by sold large tracts of land to the parintins—sine to whithe coveranted to make at any time when called upon by
the purchasers. The purchase money was expended in
equipping soldiers for the revolutionary army; and, after the establishment of Texan independence, defondant received the thanks of the Congress of the new
Republic, and was reimburged all the expense incurred
by him during the war, in the public service, including
the price of these lands. Subsequently he was called
upon to make title to the bands sold to plaintiffs, which
he refused. Suit was brought to compel him to the performance of his covenant, and he set up in defense the
allegation that the contract was void, because in contravention of the neutrality laws of the United States. The
Ceurt sustained this defense, deciding the contract to be

allegation that the courts was of the United States. The Ceurt sustained this defense, deciding the contract to be null and void, and those who advanced the money were liable to be punished in a criminal prosecution, for a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States.

The independence of Texas had not been acknowledged at the time of the contract. Texas, as far as the United States Government was concerned, was part of Mexico, a country with which we had treatise existing of amity and friendship. The conduct of those who lent the money was in direct opposition to the policy of the Government of the United States, which was exerting itself to maintain its neutral obligations. The Constitution of the United States places in the hands of the Government the policy which is to govern in its intercourse with foreign nations. When the Government declares war sgainst any nation, the citizen is bound to be at war with that nation, and he is equally bound to commit no act of hostility against a nation with which the Government is in any nation of friendship. The Court says:

says:
When that authority (the United States Government) "When that authority (the United States Government) has plighted its faith to another nation that there shall be peace and friendship between the citizens of the two countries, every citizen of the United States is equally and personally pledged. The compact is made by the Department of the Government upon which he himself has agreed to confer the power. It is his own personal compact as a portion of the sovereignty in whose behalf it is made. And he can do no act, nor enter into any agreement to promote or encourage revolt or hostilities against the territories of a country with which our Government is pledged by treaty to be at peace, without a breach of his duty as a citizen, and if he does so, he cannot claim the sid of a court of justice to enforce it."

This principle is universally acknowledged by the law of nations, and it flos at the foundation of all government, as there could be no social order or peaceful reliations between the citizens of different countries without it.

[Philadelphia Ledge.]

SINGULAR DEFORMITY AND SURGICAL OPERA SINGULAR DEFORNITY AND SURGICAL OPERA-tion — A young woman from Maysville, came to this city some days since, for professional relief from a very remarkable deformity, with which she was born, and which has since rapidly increased in size. from one hand projected an enormous growth, apparently hetero-geneous in its character, about the size of an adult foot, shaped somewhat like, but larger than a Florence flask, with a part of the neck broken off, on the end of which was a will about twice as large, at that of the great tend shaped somewhat like, but larger than a Florence flask, with a part of the neck broken off, on the end of which was a nail about twice as large as that of the great toe. This mass occupied the position, and seemed to substitute the middle and ring fingers, crowding the little and fore fingers and thumb from ther natural positions, and shogether disabiling them; extending in the palm of the hand up to, and on the back of the hand nearly up to the wrist. From the other hand extended two similar tumors, reaching to the wrist, of five or six pounds weight, the little finger and thumb only being present, but uncless in consequence of the encroachment of the growths. They constitute cumbrous masses, rendering the limbs entirely useless, repulsive to look upon, and a source of suffering and unhappiness to the person afflicted.

Upon consulting Dr. Baxley, Professor of Surgery, in the Medical College of Ohio, he advised their removal; and on Saturday last, at the Commercial Hospital, we saw that gentleman, in the presence of a large number of physicians and students, operate upon one of the limbs, in such a manner as to remove completely the deformity, and yet preserve the existing two fingers and the thumb for future use. The patient was made insensible by chloroform before being carried into the operating theater, and having been returned to the ward before the effect passed of, was ignorant of the performance of the operation, or of her having been out of her room.

In consequence of constitutional feebleness, it was

performance of the operation, of the large out of her room.

In consequence of constitutional feebleness, it was deemed prudent by Prof. Baxley not to perpetuate the effect of chloroform too long; hence the operation upon the other hand has been deferred until a future day, when, we have no doubt it will be equally as successfully performant com-

The Treasurer of Columbiana County Ohio, having called on the 30th ult. upon the Salem Bank for taxes assessed several times, and being refused, on the ground that the tax was levied on the expital instead of the profits, entered the Bank with a posse, armed with guns, revolvers and sledges, for the purpose of breaking open the vault and seizing the requisite funds. At this state of the affray an armistice was declared for the purpose of calling the Breetors together, that they might decide whether they would or would not pay the tax so assessed. The Directors met and protested against paying, and by means of guns, crowbars, kc., drove the tax-gathering party out of the Bank. The Treasurer of Columbiana Count

Mrs. De Kroyft, the lady who, for a year or two past has excited the commisseration of the public by traveling through various parts of the country, for the sale of a book written by herself, in which she says she was in one month "a bride, a widow, and billed," has recently addressed a letter to Mrs. Fillmore, wife of the President, annuancing that, in consequence of Mrs. F's advice, she had put herself under the care of an Oculist, by whose skill she has been so far restored to sight as to be able stready to walk about the streets without a guide, and even to read large letters. There is not a person who has ever seen or heard of this woman, who will not receive this news with heartfelt pleasure.

THE JERRY RESCUE TRIALS .- The Standard asys that the Jerry Rescue Trisls will come off at Albany at a Special Term of the U.S. S. Court, communicate on Monday, the 24th inst. The Court convenes for the express purpose of trying these cases, and a portion, if not all of them will undoubtedly be disposed of. All persons interested should make preparations immediately. We presented should make preparations immediately. hem will undoubtedly be disposed of. All persons inte-ested should make preparations immediately. We pro-ume Deputy Marshal Allen and District Attorney Law-ence have completed all their arrangements, and are ready o proceed with the trials, and push them to a spendy con-dusion. [Syracuse Journal, Jan. 17.

Daniel Webster, Robert Rantoul and

others, ascribed the authorship to Narhan Dane, of Mass, of the ordinance of 1787. Mr. Edward Coles, of Philadelphia, conclusively shows that Thomas Jefferson was the author. Mr. Coles is an aged Virginian. He is a brother-in-law of Hon. Andrew Stevenson; was President Madison's private scaretary; the first Governor of the State of Illinois, and a warm friend and correspondent of Jefferson, to whom his elder brother, Isaac Coles, was private scaretary.

The Charleston Mercury publishes a cor-espendence between President Polk and Mr. Francis W. 1-W The Charleson Mercary publishes a correspondence between President Palk and Mr. Francis W. Pickens of South Carolina, by which it appears that on the Blat of April, 1845, the Franciscon tendered to Mr. Pickens on the appointment of Minister to England as a successor to Mr. Everett, but which was declined by Mr. Pickens on the 28th of the same mouth, on the ground that questions then pending forbade his acceptance consistently with the feelings of allegiance which he bore to his own State.

SALE OF NEGROES .- On New Year's Day there was quite a large number of Negroes sold and hired, at churmous prices. Two negro men belonging to Quinn's es-tate, sold for \$1.176, and \$1.200, and a negro woman and child \$1.125. A negro men belonging to Flavin's estate, sold for over \$1.300. Another negro man sold for \$1.500 Bidder, were numerous. Lancaster Banner, Ky., 11th.

Richard M. Johnson, chosen in 1837, is the only Vice President who has been elected by the Senator, in consequence of no choice by the Electoral Colleges. Two Vice Presidents, both under Madisan, have died in office, viz: George Cluton, chosen with President Medison in 1808, died April 38th, 1812, aged 73; Ulbridge Gerry, chosen with Madison in 1812, died November 23, 1814, aged 65

CITY ITEMS

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER AT A. J. Delatour's, (formerly Lynch & Clark's,) 254 Wall at 1853. 7 A.M. Noon. 3 P.M 5 P.M. January 19.......34 32 35 30

ENTERTAINMENTS .- The Lecture before the istorical Society to night will be by Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM of North Carolina. The subject of his discourse is unknown to us. Dr. MeVickan will deliver to night an Inaugural Ad-

rees before the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine. Miss Bacon will give one of her Historical Lessons this morning.

The Ladres' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of St. Patrick's Cathedral will hold a Fair this evening. Prof. Silliman will lecture in Brooklyn to-night upon

At the BROADWAY THEATER to-night, Bellini's ever popular Opera of "La Sonnambula" will be repeated by Mad. Alboni and troupe. After the Opera, the panto-

mime of "The Rendezvous," by the ballet corps.

At Wallack's to-night, Miss Laura Keene, the beautiful and accomplished "star" of the establishment, will have a benefit, when she will play, aided by the whole company, the "Heir at Law," herself as "Cicely Homespun;" previous to which "The Day after the Wed ding," Miss Keene as "Lady Freelove.

At Buaron's, for the benefit of Mr. Heilge, the scenic artist of the theater, "Nicholas Nickleby," with Burton as "Squeers," Johnson as "Newman Nogge, Mrs. Whealsy as "Mrs. Squeers," Also a View of the New-York Crystal Palace, the Panoramic Voyage from Calais to Dover, and the "Breach of Promise," by

At Bannum's, Tom Thumb stays a short timelonger, and appears in the petit drama of "Hop o' my Thumb." The Forty Thieves" are still popular, At the Cracus, feats of Horsemanship, and a variety

At Woon's, Negro Melodies, Dances, &c., &c.

performances.

A; HELLEN'S, Necrotrancy, Second Sight and hinter entertainments

At BANVARD's, the great Picture of Scenery is Pain tine, &c.

At RISLEY'S, a vivid portraiture of English Server along the River Thames.

At the Stupto Cuaroso, rare and interesting relies former ages. The weather remained fine yesterd the threatened snow of Tuesday night having total come in any considerable quantity. At 1 o'clock at

merning, the temperature was moderate, with sever a thaw. ICE IN THE RIVERS .- During yesterday the North and East Rivers were filled with anchor he no detention was caused to the ferry boats.

PROTECTIVE UNION OF THE CITY OF NEW. YORK.—The Board of Trustees of this Industrial Colors ative Society, namely, William Pritchard, Frederich Devoe, and James Mooney, report the condition of As secistion at the close of last year, as follows:
Purchases \$31,771 25 Sales \$57,500 29
Liabilities 9,257 43 Resources 11,300 45

We have received Rook's "Univen STATE'S POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY," containing a complete list of the Post-Offices in the United States, with the names of the Post Masters. It is compiled from the records of the General Post Office Department, and will be found a trustworthy and valuable guide.

1 7 Among the passengers sailing for Califor. nia by the steamer Ohio to-day, we notice Heary & Graw, Esq , a distinguished and honored member of be Bar of Pittsburgh, Pa. He goes out, we learn, which view of establishing himself in his profession.

We also notice Mrs. Mary Baker, wife of George

Baker, Esq., Recorder of the City of San Francisco. Ha

Baker is niece of Hon. James Buchanan, of Lancaste, Pa., by whom she was accompanied to this Cay. Mr. Buchanan is stopping at the Metropolitan. FURTHER WONDERS .- We are assured to

there is now at work in this City a thirty-horse pos-engine of the Ericsson principle, but much improve giving the great pressure of fifty pounds to the squainch, and that with less coal or other expense thank curred by Capt. E.'s original engines on the new all. MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. - Before any serious

accident occurs, we would recommend that the Mer-chants' Exchange Company place wooden shields over the long flight of steps leading to the main entrance of that edifice. The stone is as smooth and slipper, as glass, and it is very difficult for people to get a the top without falling.

The affairs of the Art-Union remain in a quiet condition thus far. In February there but be a sale of real estate belonging to the concern, and well that is over the Managers will not make any report

Honoxen.-This delightful summer retrest at present presents a far different appearance (attind in its winter robe of white,) than in its baluy days of spring, when the "Fields" are assuming their gay am mer attire in which to welcome thousands to their shall

Messrs. Capes & Allison have on the stocks at their yard in Hoboken, a steam tow-best, building for Mesers. Austin, Gillespie & Co., of Albany, which when finished is intended to ply between thicky and Albany. She is 215 feet length of deck; 31 feet beam, 84 feet hold, and about 530 tuns burden. She is to have a walking beam engine, with a 60 inch cylinder and 11 foot stroke, which is to be furnished at the West Point Foundry. This best will be launched on the 6th

of February.

Mr. Smith has also on the stocks a barge, building for Messas, J. & T. Cummin s, of Albany. It is 100 feet length of keel; 26j feet beam, and 7j feet depthof hold. It will be ready to launch the first of April. I has also a schooner on the stocks, building for S. C. Nelson & Co., of this City, which is intended for he consting trade. She is 115 feet length of keel; 30 feet beam, and 9 feet depth of hold. She will be launched about the first of May.

PROPESED CONSOLIDATION OF THE PUBLIC AND THE WARD SCHOOLS .- A meeting of the members of the Public School Society was held yesterday at their rooms, corner of Grand and Elmets. The object of the meeting was for the purpose of taking action in relation to the proposed union of the Ward Schools with those under the direction of the Public School Society upon such a basis that there may be but one educe tional system in the City of New York.

Peter Cooper, Esq., was called to the Chair, and I. B. Collins, Esq., acted as Secretary. The Secretary su-mitted for the consideration of the Society the draft of a bill proposed to be presented to the Legislature, and embracing the conditions of the contemplated us

The following is a brief resume of the more The act provides that, ninety days after its passage,

the Public School Society shall transfer all their corporate property to the Mayor and Common Council of the City, who are to assume all the debts, &c., and make provision for the liquidation of the same. The act provides in the usual manner for the raising of the fasts necessary for the abovementioned purpose, making to obligation, of course, chargeable on the City cred. Fifteen of the Trustees of the Society are to be missioners of Common Schools, and at the same time members of the Board of Education, to hold office until January, 1855. The Society is also to appoint three Trustees for each Ward of the City in which one of the schools is now established, to hold office respec-ively until 1855, 1856 and 1857. The Commissioner and Trustees so appointed shall have the same powers and duties as similar officers of Common Scho have. After fulfilling the requirements of the act, the Public School Society is to cease, and its schools are to be merged in the system of public instruction provided by the act of 1851, and are to be not bered consecutively by the Board of Education. The bill also proposes to amend the act of 1851 is several unimportant particulars. There are to be three Commissioners, two Inspectors, and eight Trustees for each Ward. The Commissioners and Inspector elected in 1850 are to go out of office in 1854, and these elected in 1851 to retire in 1855. The terms of office of the Trustees now in office, elected in the years 1847. 1848, 1849, 1850 and 1851, respectively, shall expire is January of 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 and 1858. The School Officers of each Ward are to elect the Commis for the Ward, whose term of office is to extend to

A preemble and resolution authorizing the Box of Trustees of the Society, to take measures to seem the passage of the act above referred to, and said the several reasons, &c., was then presented by a Cooper. Mr. Nelson observed that the surrends the trust by the Society should not be regarded #5 matter of choice but as one of necessity, for the remains that the Board of Education had refused to afford in Society the means of existence, though that Board to bound to do so by the law. Mr. Ellis coincided in the remarks of Mr. Nelson. The preamble was the by consent altered so as that it should appear on the feet of it that the proposed consolidation was a matter of necessity and not a matter approved by the judgment of the Society. At this stage of the proceedings, me conversational discussion took place upon the amend ing of the preamble and resolution as above referred to, after which, Mr. J. T. Adams remarked that he was entirely opposed to the contemplated union, as he con-sidered the movement, if carried into effect, would prove highly detrimental to the interests of the schools, and entail an increased expenditure which would be very sensibly felt by the tax-payers of the City. The question was then taken upon the adoption of nbie and resolution, and was carried-Mr. Ada alone voting in the negative. Some remarks of a rale-dictory character were then made by Mr. Ellis, after which the Society adjourned.

THE TANMANY COMMITTEES .- Settlement of the Contested Seats through the Intercention of the Sechems. - Yesterday afternoon the Council of Sechema met for the consideration of the claims to regularity of the rival General Committees, formed within a few days from the results of the late Democratic Primaries. Ten out of the thirteen Sachema chosen unanimo at the last annual meeting of the Society, April 19, 1850, were present. The Sachems then chosen were Elijah F. Purdy, George S. Messerve, (subsequently chosen Father of the Council,) ANDREW H. MICELE,